

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.
JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

VOLUME XXXVII.—No. 133

AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

LINA ROWIN'S THEATRE, 720 Broadway.—Pool of the Family—Wanted a Father, &c.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—ARTIST 57.
ST. JAMES THEATRE, Twenty-eighth street and Broadway.—Macbeth's New Hibernian.
WOODS' MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 30th st.—Performances afternoon and evening.—JARTINE.
BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY.—Witches of New York—My Fellow Clerk.
OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—The Ballet Fantastique of Henry Dupuy.
BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth st.—Richard III.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Fourteenth st. and Broadway.—The Viceroy's Family—Belles of the Kitchen, &c.
WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—LORD ARTHUR.
MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—ARTIST 47.
PARK THEATRE, opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.—JOAN OF ARC—FRENCH SONG.
THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—Comic Vocalists, Negro Acts, &c.
TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 301 Bowery.—Negro Eccentricities, Burlesques, &c.
SAN FRANCISCO HALL, 55 Broadway.—SAM SHARPLEY'S MINSTRELS.
STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert.
NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 615 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.
DR. KAIN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, No. 745 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

QUADRUPLE SHEET.

New York, Sunday, May 12, 1872.

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THE STATE SENATE yesterday confirmed the nomination of Judge Leonard as successor to ex-Justice Cardozo on the Bench of the Supreme Court.

THE STEAMER VIRGINIA is no longer molested by the Spanish war vessels which detained her so long at Aspinwall. The arrival of the United States steamer Kansas at that port has put an end to all Spanish nonsense. The Spaniard has abandoned the blockade, and the Virginia, under the protection of the American flag and the guns of the Kansas, has taken her departure from Aspinwall.

THE LAKE SUPERIOR COPPER MINERS are likely to create considerable difficulty. Our special despatch received this morning states that Governor Baldwin has applied to General Sheridan for troops to protect the mining property, which it is thought the dissatisfied men will attempt to destroy, and also to prevent further outrages in that region. Sheridan was unable to send any men, but General Cooke has ordered two companies of infantry to the scene of the riots; but as the distance is so great and there being no means of speedy transit, they are not expected to arrive until Tuesday morning, by which time all the damage may have been done.

THE REVOLUTION in Mexico is decidedly on the wane, to judge by our latest special despatch from Matamoros. Dire disaster has lately overtaken the rebels all over the republic, and if the troops of Juarez continue in their present career of success, the revolution, which already appears to be on its last legs, will soon lose even those temporary means of support and find itself completely floored. Another revolution on the first favorable opportunity, with a new war and no definite object except that of plunder, will probably be the next thing on the Mexican programme.

AMENITIES OF THE CAMPAIGN IN CONGRESS.—Senator Kellogg, of Louisiana, is winning himself the reputation of a swaggerer. In the course of the debate on the Louisiana measures in the United States Senate last Friday he took occasion to say that the liberal republicans who attended the Cincinnati Convention from his own State were "thieves and rascals," and that the "tag, rag and bobtail" from other States were no better. The scurrilous personalities of the partisan press are disgraceful enough, but what opinion must foreigners form of us when they find such pot-house abuse uttered on the floor of the United States Senate? This Kellogg ought to be packed up in his own carpet bag and sent back to Louisiana.

The National Conventions—The Religious, Social and Political Reformers.

During the course of last week our columns were largely devoted to reports of the proceedings of the various societies—religious, social and political—the annual meetings of which have been held in New York or in our sister city, Brooklyn. Our intelligent readers will candidly admit that those reports, which have been given at great length, have been singularly interesting and not a little instructive. We question whether so much reforming energy was ever exhibited in New York on any former occasion, or, indeed, in any city in the world, either in past or present times. Whatever may be said of the American character, it is undeniable that it is full of vital force; nor can any one refuse to admit that here in this New World we are in the habit of looking at difficulties fearlessly and courageously seeking to overcome them. Here during the past week have met the Methodist General Conference, the American Seamen's Friend Society, the Reform League, the American Tract Society, the Association of Universalists, the Universal Peace Union, the American Home Missionary Society, the National Temperance Society, the American Women's Suffrage Association, the National Suffrage Association, the American Congregational Union, the Society for the Conversion of the Jews, the Human Rights Association and others—a goodly array, certainly, and sufficiently indicative of the multiplicity of our American modes of thought and of the unrest, and activity which are notoriously characteristic of our people.

Of the reports submitted and of the proceedings generally of the various religious societies, with one or two trifling exceptions, we feel it to be our duty to speak with praise. The sums of money raised and expended have been enormous. The Methodist Church must, we believe, be regarded as the largest and most prosperous Church in the Union. The quadrennial report read at the Conference on Wednesday last showed that the society was in a most healthful condition, and that it was aggressive and successfully so in a high degree. The corporate wealth of the denomination has enormously increased. The annual collection for the relief of aged and needy ministers or their widows and orphans since 1871 amounted to \$5,255,237, being an increase over the previous year of over one hundred and thirty-seven thousand dollars. The Methodist Society, while it does good work at home, is not neglectful of the foreign fields of labor, and its missionaries among the heathen are, in numbers and efficiency, second to those of no other religious denomination. Pity that our good friends and neighbors have not yet done with this sickening Book Concern, which seems to be as hopeless a muddle as the famous Schleswig-Holstein question, and of which, so far as we know, the public is heartily tired. It is gratifying to notice that the American Tract Society, which, if we except the Tract Society of London, has no rival among associations of the kind, is in a most flourishing condition. The annual report speaks volumes in its favor:—"Receipts for the year, in donations and legacies, \$136,833 64; sales, \$410,903 75—making, with balance in the treasury, \$538,132 06; expended in manufacturing books and tracts, \$225,000 79; manufacturing and issuing periodicals, \$133,381 94; colporteurs, agencies and depositories, \$107,211 03; district secretaries, \$11,251 30; appropriations for foreign and pagan lands, \$7,000; investment on account of the George Wood fund, \$3,487 50; all other expenses, as by the Treasurer's report, \$49,862 19. Total, \$537,194 75. Balance in treasury, \$937 31. During the year 263 colporteurs, including 42 students from 19 colleges and theological seminaries, labored in 34 States and Territories and in the adjoining British provinces. They held or addressed 8,886 religious meetings; made 253,408 family visits; conversed on personal religion or prayed with 176,138 families; found 37,362 Protestant families who habitually neglected attending evangelical preaching, 11,917 families of Roman Catholics, 20,984 families destitute of all religious books except the Bible, and 11,209 Protestant families without the Word of God. During the thirty-one years since mission colportage was inaugurated by the society the statistical results have been as follows:—Time employed equal to the service of one man for 56,243 months, 9,933,520 volumes sold, 2,669,650 volumes granted, 354,492 religious meetings held or addressed, 10,865,687 family visits made, 5,839,013 families conversed with on personal religion or prayed with, 1,473,370 Protestant families habitually neglecting evangelical preaching; 893,004 families of Roman Catholics, 551,889 Protestant families destitute of the Bible; 904,729 families destitute of all religious books, except the Bible." We rejoice at the continued prosperity and increasing usefulness of the Tract Society; but we must be allowed to take exception to the public conversation which took place on Wednesday last regarding the publication and sale of a certain kind of questionable literature. The subject, in our judgment, would have been more profitably discussed by a private committee; and most certainly such a course would have been more in harmony with good taste and sound wisdom. In all matters of this sort publicity ought to be avoided, for publicity rather encourages than checks the evil, and it will not surprise us to learn that the sale of those demoralizing books has been greatly increased by the attention which has thus been called to them. One of our most deserving societies is known as the American Home Missionary Society. The society has been in existence for forty-six years. The annual report read on Wednesday indicates healthful progress. Scattered over the various States of the Union, it maintains and controls nine hundred and sixty-one missions. "The receipts for the year have been \$294,566 86, the expenditures \$281,182 50, leaving a balance of \$20,202 65, the receipts exceeding those of former years by \$11,463 90. Gifts to the amount of \$50,000 have been given outside the treasury during the year." The New York Association of Universalists, the American and Foreign Christian Union, the Society for the Conversion of the Jews and the American Congregational Union reveal progress one and all, and look forward hopefully to the future. There are many who think that the time has gone by when the Christian Churches should trouble themselves about the conversion of the

Jews. It is at once the most costly and the least profitable of all the spheres of missionary labor. We know no good reason why Jews should not turn the tables on their Christian friends and neighbors, and, by the formal establishment of missions to the Gentiles, labor and pray for their conversion to the faith of Moses. It is impossible to speak too encouragingly of every organization which has for its object the healing of the Church's divisions and the bringing about of that time when unity, not division, shall be the dominant characteristic of the body of Christ. We believe that much good is being accomplished by the American and Foreign Christian Union, and also by the American Congregational Union. But we must be allowed to say that at the meeting held in Brooklyn on Thursday the reverend gentlemen were slightly too facetious. It is good to be witty, but surely there is a proper time and place. Some of Mr. Talmage's remarks particularly verged closely on the profane. We have left ourselves little space to notice the National Temperance Society, the American Bible Society, the Howard Mission for Wanderers, and other religious and moral associations, which, during the course of last week, reported progress and refresh presented their claims to the public for encouragement and support. Suffice it of one and all of them to say that if they have not yet been successful in demolishing the strongholds of the enemy, they are at least doing a good work, and giving no signs that they are likely to abandon their task in despair. Of every society which seeks to advance the cause of true religion and to promote the moral welfare of mankind we wish well. We cannot have too many of them; and so long as the work undertaken is honestly and efficiently done we cannot but wish them Godspeed.

Of the Women's Suffrage Association and the National Suffrage Association and the Human Rights Association we have but little to say. It is the less necessary for us to take special notice of these associations and of their recent doings that the general question of women's rights is discussed at some length in another column. Let us only say that if we may judge from some of the programmes which have just been laid before the public, it is not our opinion that this woman's rights movement, in any of the many strange forms which it has recently assumed, is likely to be of much service to the cause either of religion or morality. Woman has her own sphere. In that sphere only is she noble and lovely. It is gratifying to notice that these women's rights associations command but little sympathy and receive but little encouragement from the more sober and solid classes of the community. We have little fear that Susan B. Anthony and Mrs. Woodhull, whether they labor separately or together, will at an early day succeed in revolutionizing society. As regards the other societies to which we have already referred, we feel it to be our duty to speak of them kindly and to think of them with pride. They constitute a special glory of our modern Christian civilization, and they reflect a lustre on the institutions of free republican America. Such associations, having such objects in view, formed no part of the boasted civilization of Greece and Rome. It is especially a Christian doctrine that no man should live to himself alone. No Christian man is permitted to be indifferent to the welfare of his fellows, and our missionary societies, home and foreign; our Bible and tract societies and our benevolent institutions, such as the Howard Mission, are but the outcome of those doctrines and the reducing to practice of those precepts inculcated by the Master. They do honor to our free institutions. Here on this free soil the various sections of the Church prosper and multiply independently of State patronage and control. Our American churches have amply revealed the power of the voluntary principle, and these numerous missionary and benevolent associations are the vigorous outcome of our American Christianity. May the Christian associations one and all prosper! May they never be without encouragement, and may their exchequers never be empty! And in the great future work of evangelization, which has the world for its sphere, may the American churches nobly do their work and worthily earn their laurels!

The Washington Treaty Dead—Are We to Have Another Treaty?

It seems to be conceded now in official circles at the capital that the Washington Treaty will be killed. Our correspondent informs us that the answer received from the British government, in reply to Secretary Fish's recent despatches on the Alabama claims difficulty, is sufficiently explicit to show that the treaty has failed and that all hope of a settlement is past. Even the proposition or suggestion of the British government, that the principle contended for by the United States might be established in a supplemental treaty, has been rejected. The President having made it an ultimatum that the question concerning consequential damages must be disposed of by the Geneva tribunal, and Earl Granville having answered that it is impossible for his government to consent to arbitration under these circumstances, there seems to be no hope left of saving the treaty. The entire correspondence on this subject is to be sent to Congress. We suppose the British Parliament will be regaled in the same way. The whole matter will be fully discussed, no doubt, on both sides of the Atlantic.

But the President seems to intimate that fresh negotiations for another treaty of settlement are possible. This is implied in our Washington despatch, which says:—"If the question is again reached through negotiation the President will insist that the duty of neutrals shall be defined, and that it shall be expressly agreed that neutral nations shall apprehend all vessels escaping from their ports to assist belligerents in time of war. This, it is believed, would either prevent the escape or secure the capture of semi-pirates like the Alabama." Well, as we have tried to make two treaties, one of which—the Johnson-Clarendon Treaty—was killed by the United States Senate, and the other—the Washington Treaty—has received its deathblow from England, there is no reason why another effort should not be made. But we hope the President will not attempt to make any such new rules for neutrals as is intimated for the purpose of covering up the past or overcoming the present difficulty. Let the

past be settled by the rules or neutral obligations of the past, and let us not make a compact like the one mentioned, which would certainly prove exceedingly embarrassing to this country. Of all nations in the world this would have most difficulty in enforcing such a stringent rule as that "to prevent the escape or secure the capture" of cruisers. The vast extent of our coast, the sympathies of our people for all the American dependencies of European Powers in their struggle for independence, our small navy and other considerations might make such a solemn treaty obligation particularly inconvenient. We shall perform our duty, as we have performed it, and that sometimes against public sentiment, to all foreign Powers, but we ought to avoid entangling alliances or making unnecessary international obligations with Europe. If a new treaty be made with England we advise the government not to touch the law of neutrals. Our own laws are sufficient for the purpose and will enable us to do our duty to all friendly nations.

The Religious Press.

The Observer discusses the growing difficulty of "too many ministers." It appears that out of 4,347 Presbyterian ministers, only 1,603 are pastors. Many pious and good people contribute money for the purpose of educating young men for the Church. The Observer asks whether this violation of the "demand and supply" law of political economy is not a grave mistake, and has collected testimony from all quarters in regard to it. It now says:—

Many of the wisest ministers and best laymen regard the beneficiary system an evil, not a good. They say that men are fostered and forced or carried into the ministry who ought not to get in; that gratuitous education for a profession is a premium offered to incompetency and laziness, and that the ministry is now overstocked, burdened and degraded by the induction of deadweights through this agency. Greeley's nomination naturally figures prominently in many of the religious papers. The Evangelist is very severe on the candidate of Cincinnati. Beginning with the old saw, "Wonders will never cease," it recognizes the great strength of the Sage of Chappaqua, and then devotes itself, *amore*, to his defects as a possible President. First of all, it says that while Henry J. Raymond "saw both sides of a case," there was therefore a bad statesman, Mr. Greeley is so extremely partisan in his views that, as a friend said of him—of course it was a friend, a friend alone could say anything so ill-natured—"he cannot see how anybody can differ from him and be an honest man." His greatest weakness, however, is his "easy good nature," and the fear of the Evangelist is that "no sooner would he be established in power than there would spring up under his nose a kitchen Cabinet that would manipulate things for their own purposes, without a suspicion ever entering his honest soul."

Then the Independent grimly thunders out the following:—

As a leader, a standard bearer, a wise and sagacious counselor, the record of his life supplies abundant reason for believing that he would be a signal failure. He has already committed too many blunders that even his warmest admirers trust his judgment with caution. The crochety structure of his mind, his habit of purpose, except when made persistent by passion, his tendency to extremes, his lack of courage and firmness, the violent character of his prejudices, the facility with which he may be deceived in his estimate of men and measures and the general uncertainty of his mental movements—facts that have become proverbial in the history of Mr. Greeley, especially since his course during and after the late war—pre-eminently disqualify him for the complicated and responsible duties of the Presidency of these United States.

It concludes the article in which this occurs thus:—

There is no talismanic power in either the name or the record of Mr. Greeley that can conceal or disguise the real issue involved in the next Presidential contest. The simple question is this:—shall democracy be restored to power, or shall republicans retain their control of the government?

How different in tone is the following fervid rhetoric from the *Golden Age*:—

What do you vote against in voting against Mr. Greeley? Stop and consider. You vote against a man who has covered the globe with his name as a friend of the human race—a man who, more signally than most men, represents the dignity of labor—a man who, by his daily press, has been for a third of a century the nation's chief schoolmaster in the doctrine of human liberty—a man who, of all our public characters, is the chief apostle of charity and good will. There lives no American citizen whose death would be so sincerely mourned as his. He is the most widely loved of living men. He will outlive them all. And he cannot be beaten. Mark the prophecy!

The majority of the religious journals are, however, as yet, against Horace. That much is clear; but many speak in accents of painful indecision, and all apparently confess a regard for him personally.

The *Examiner* and *Chronicle* vindicate the claims of independent religious journalism in a thoughtful and good-tempered article. The secretaries of some of the denominational societies naturally differ with the frank criticisms upon themselves which are occasionally uttered by the denominational editors. It is now proposed by one society to found an "official weekly," and the *Examiner* and *Chronicle* very wisely condemn the project. The opinions of such a journal would never be trusted by the public—"official organs" never are—and to start it would simply be to waste money that could be well employed in the legitimate work of the society. Independence is as necessary to the usefulness of the religious as of the secular press. If the editor abuses his position the public will soon find him out, and a gentle application of the editorial whip to the back of a sluggish or arrogant secretary is certainly once in a while productive of good results. Freedom is the first law of healthy progress.

The *Freeman's Journal* has something to say in the same editorial about Father Tom Burke and Torquatus Flatulatus. The latter name is used simply for the purposes of satire, and it is so perfect a disguise that we have to confess ourselves ignorant of the person aimed at. Perhaps some of our readers know and will kindly enlighten us. The *Journal* certainly handles him without gloves, but pays a deserved tribute to Father Burke, whose eloquence has won for him golden opinions from all among us "who profess and call themselves Christians."

The New York *Tribune* defines its position on the secular educational question and contends that the Church, and not the State, should have control of the schools. The arguments in support of this position are well stated and deserve careful attention; but most Americans, at present, have come to the opposite decision. The *Methodist* suggests that churches should be named like the streets of young cities, "First," "Second" and so numerically on, not "John street," or "Allen street," or by the locality in which they happen to be located.

The *Jewish Times* advocates the union of all Israelitish congregations in this country into a common organization, "with strict exclusion of all religious questions," of the same character as that just formed in Germany.

The Highly Colored Human Ticket for the Presidency—The Free-Love Communist Candidates in the Field.

That peculiar providence which controls the comic destinies of mankind has been singularly beneficent of late. To a country weary of war and its horrors, and barely recovering from an acute attack of pathos of the "just-before-the-battle-mother" order, this providence has struck the hard rock of politics with its jester's wand, and lo! a fountain of fun gushes forth which will tickle the nation's jovial palate until somebody or other is laughed into the Presidential chair. Columbus nominated an old Illinois judge who would have afforded no sport, save to those who made him acquainted with the "bleeding" process. Cincinnati came next in order, and it seemed a while as if old Dryasdust Davis would absorb all the jocoseness, as the parched earth does a shower in July. At the last moment, however, old Dryasdust being out of sight and a venereal but musty piece of parchment, named Adams, apparently in the ascendant, the benign god of the cap and bells took possession of the delegates, and a great journalist, farmer, abstruse philosopher, common-sensist, protectionist, free-lover, centralizer, States-righter, loyalist and rebel friend was nominated, with a history and personality ready made for the brains of the wits, the efforts of the wittings and the pencil of the wildest caricaturist that ever evoked sportiveness in a chivari. Filled with jocular presentment, we chuckled over the prospect, but had no idea at the time what the buffoon divinity had in store for us.

Woman's rights has had its convention here in this goodly city of ours, and has turned out its Presidential candidates. The six hundred cotton umbrellas which have rattled on the floor of Apollo Hall for the past two days assure us that this woman movement is a serious thing, and, while we do not wish to be little anything so intimately woven with the future of the human race, we wish to enjoy its incidents to the full extent. It has also presented us with a platform which, they must pardon us, we neither mean to reprint or discuss, because, although absurd, Utopian and red republican to a degree, it is neither new nor funny. But to the candidates we can return with that relish for amusement which is inexhaustible. The first place on its ticket is devoted (*place aux dames*) to the fair sex, and, to make the contrast more forcible, the second fiddle is handed, to draw it mildly, to a male brunette. Considerable doubt was expressed in the Convention as to whether the venerable and colored Fred Douglass could stand on the platform beside the young and painted creature in petticoats; but the cotton umbrellas, male and female, wanted him, and it was accordingly decided, *volens volens*, to have him. It may be objected that Victoria Woodhull had long ago nominated herself for the Presidency, and her endorsement for the candidature might be considered as a "put-up job;" but with regard to the Vice President, expectant or desired, the case is different. There can be little doubt that the position has been thrust upon him, and it remains to be seen how the representative black man will act under the circumstances. He has lately made several very strong Grant speeches, and in face of this fact it would be a policy questionable in point of honor to introduce a split into the party by taking the stump, as he undoubtedly would be forced to do, against the regular republican candidate, thereby dividing the colored vote. It would not, therefore, astonish us that Mr. Douglass should decline to run with Mrs. Woodhull, and resolve quietly to abide by the straight republican nomination at Philadelphia.

Turning, then, from the serious view of the case to its comic point, namely, the rivalry for the popular suffrage between Mrs. Woodhull and Horace Greeley, we are sure that the canvass will develop many funny comparisons between the free-love theory and practice of one and the other. The shrieking sisterhood are not at all unanimous on the matter, for there is a division in their ranks which the late nomination will doubtless tend to widen. The Woodhullites may be described as the votaries of Venus victrix, while the other wing will find its patrons in the chaste Sappho who disappointed the elders, and the hermit-celibate, St. Anthony, who was impervious to all fleshly temptation. In view of this breach between the woman suffragists, and the fact that both the Anthonyites and Woodhullites regard the Sage of Chappaqua with no friendly feelings, some sharp skirmishing is in prospect; for, as Susie said on Friday at Steinway Hall, "Horace Greeley has for many years past thrown cold water and ridicule upon the movement." But the great philosopher has succeeded so well in winning the most diverse interests to his support that there is still a possibility he will in future swallow all the cold water he has been in the ungallant habit of throwing upon the ladies. The "later Franklin" may, like the older Horace, who believed in generous Falernian wine, flatter both at the same time, as when that crafty ancient sang—
O marte pulchre! O dila pulchre!

It is also possible, notwithstanding their present hostile front to Mr. Greeley, that each of the syrens will try to woo him to his destruction. His position between them will then be fearful to contemplate. We can picture Horace, the great apostle of free love, as Captain Macheth in the "Beggars' Opera," his sitting on the edge of the liberal platform, his old hat cocked on one side, and Susan and Victoria on either side of him, each with a lapel of his white coat, as he chants in rollicking fashion:—
How happy could I be with either
Were I either dear charmer away!

They may even coax him to give up his repulsive ideas on protection, for he will soon be convinced they are able to take care of themselves, and Victoria can insidiously seductively into his ears the logical connection between free love and free trade. These are just a few of the odd features which will deride wrinkled Care during the coming campaign. It is to be feared that Woodhull, following, will be left to meet the brunt of the arrows of the opposition. The Anthony wing has, however, left itself a loophole for escape, as may be gathered from the announcement made by Susan in closing her address—namely, that as the two conventions of "horrid men" already held have ignored their claims, she intends to test what the straight republicans at Philadelphia will do, and, failing them, what the out-and-out democrats at Baltimore will volunteer in behalf of her trampled sex. If, therefore, we keep our eye for the gro-

tesque on these conventions as they pass into accomplished facts we may do a service to humanity in unearthing what there may be of innocent mirthfulness in their bringing forth.

The French Arms Fizzle; or, Much Ado About Nothing—The Folly of Petty Politicians.

The report of the Committee of the United States Senate on the government sale of arms to the French is a curious document. It proves, as a matter of course, that the affair was a mere piece of political clap-net, concocted for the purpose of injuring the administration of General Grant with the German population; but it needed no elaborate comments of a committee to establish that fact. The evidence showed conclusively the contemptible character of the charges, and the Germans are intelligent enough to understand and judge for themselves in such a controversy. It would have been quite sufficient for the majority of the investigators to have said in so many words that not a particle of testimony had been produced to substantiate the indictment brought against the administration, that no improper act on the part of any person in authority had been shown, and that the whole affair, from beginning to end, was a political movement directed against General Grant by his personal enemies. But the committee have thought proper to go further than this, and have made themselves as ridiculous in their report as Senators Schurz and Sumner made themselves in originating the investigation. They have travelled out of the way to assail Sumner for his refusal to testify before them, and in their efforts to make a point against Senator Sumner have accused him of desiring "to invoke artificial and arbitrary immunities belonging to feudal days and resting upon monarchical principles and the existence of caste in society." Fudge! Either Senator Sumner was bound to reply to the interrogatories of the committee, or he was privileged to remain silent. If the former, he could have been compelled to answer; if the latter, he had the right to hold his tongue; and, however injudicious and unfair the selection might have been, he chose to avail himself of that right. The people have their own appreciation of men who, either as legislators or journalists, use their privilege to malign individuals and slink out of making good their assertions when offered an opportunity to do so. But when the committee strain the English language and exhaust the stock of adjectives in an endeavor to show that the refractory witness sought to "clothe himself with the immunities which pertained in ancient times to persons of certain rank or caste" they only weaken their own case. If, as they charge, Sumner was guilty of "disobedience to an act of Congress," and of "contempt of the body of which he is a member," in his action before them, they have certainly shown neglect of duty or cowardice in failing to call him to a reckoning.

In like manner the remarks in the report relating to the Marquis de Chambam are in bad taste and unworthy of the Senate of the United States. They are likely to lead to a not very creditable controversy, for no doubt the Frenchman will defend himself from the attack. What do the American people care about M. de Chambam's intrigues, jealousies and personal squabbles? The Senate Committee was appointed to inquire whether, in certain transactions to which our government was a party, any member of the administration, from the President down, had been guilty of an improper, illegal or dishonest act? The testimony disproves all such charges or suspicions, and it would have been more dignified and becoming if the committee had stated that fact in calm and emphatic language and left the people to form their own judgment of the motives and position of those who were instrumental in originating the slander. The administration of President Grant not only comes out of the investigation untarnished, but its straightforward honesty in the whole transaction stands forth in marked contrast to the notorious swindling and thieving that marked every sale or purchase of arms under former administrations. It is to be regretted that the petty politicians of the Senate Committee have weakened the force of these strong facts by their diluted, silly report.

The Church Question in Prussia.

The war still continues in Prussia between the State and the Church. The Minister of Public Instruction and Bishop Crementz are still at daggers' point over the excommunication pronounced by the latter against Professors Wollmann and Michels. Neither Bishop nor Minister feel inclined to recede from the positions they have assumed in the matter. The success of the one would be a triumph for the ultramontanes—an achievement which the Minister is desirous of preventing, and to destroy which he will allow no stone to remain unturned. That he has the power of the State behind him and the well-known sympathy and support of Bismarck is evident, and with such support there is little doubt that he will prove successful; but whether Bishop Crementz will recede from his position or not is a question which the future can only reveal. Should the Bishop maintain his stand in defiance of the government it is more than probable that the Minister will, in retaliation, withdraw the State allowance to the prelate, which amounts annually to the sum of twelve thousand thalers. Where a principle is involved it is more than probable that the monetary consideration will be permitted to go by the board rather than the position assumed would be disclaimed. If prelates can only exercise the jurisdiction appertaining to their office over those holding subordinate positions at the expense of the pecuniary assistance they derive from the State, it would be better for them and for the independence of the Church that the connection was at once severed. This is one of the many evils resulting from such an alliance; and when the Church is entirely free from the entanglements likely at all times to spring from a connection with the State, and when religion is entirely free, as it is in the United States, its ministers will be at liberty to act according to the rules established for their guidance and government.

THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT AND THE WASHINGTON TREATY.—The members of the opposition and lukewarm supporters of the government continue the debate in reference to this much-discussed treaty as zealously as if the existence of the country depended upon its safety. According to our despatch, in another column, Sir Alexander Galt reopened the discussion on Friday evening by asking if the